

## METHOD AND DEVICE FOR DETECTING AMMONIA ODORS AND HELICOBACTER PYLORI UREASE INFECTION

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### Background of the Invention

The present invention relates to a method and device for detecting ammonia odors and uses thereof, in particular for diagnosing helicobacter pylori urease infection.

10 It is estimated that almost 1 in 10 adults will develop a stomach ulcer at some time in their lives. The bacterium *Helicobacter pylori* (HP) is known to be the cause of most stomach ulcers and ulcers of the duodenum and, once detected, can be cured by treatment with antibiotics. *H. pylori* (HP) produces an active form of the urease enzyme, which hydrolyzes urea into ammonia and carbon dioxide. Since  
15 ammonia is the key component generated by urease-catalyzed hydrolysis of urea, it follows that the presence of this compound in a person's breath can be used to diagnose helicobacter pylori urease (HPU) infection.

However, there are not many systems to detect ammonia odors, and of those available, most require the use of expensive instrumentation and are complex in  
20 operation (and hence not suitable for use by untrained users).

In general, HPU infection is diagnosed by analyzing the difference of exhaled ammonia and/or CO<sub>2</sub> levels from a patient before and after swallowing a dose of radioactive urea. The levels of ammonia in HPU infected persons are usually between 100 to 200 parts per million (ppm) after swallowing the urea, whereas the  
25 levels of ammonia in an uninfected person after having swallowed the urea are much the same as before taking the urea (<2 ppm).

The patient first drinks a solution of citric acid as a background test and two baseline expired breath samples are collected in Mylar breath collection balloons from Kimberly-Clark/ Ballard Medical Devices of Draper, UT. The patient then drinks  
30 a second solution containing citric acid and carbon-14 labeled urea, and another two expired breath samples are taken after 30 minutes. The samples of expired breath are then analyzed for carbon-14 labeled carbon dioxide. The test is considered positive for *H. Pylori* infection when the difference between the control breath and the

labeled breath samples are greater than 3.5 parts per thousand. This test is both expensive and time consuming.

Therefore, there is a clear need for a simple, safe device which needs neither expensive instrument nor radioactive materials for detecting ammonia from HPU  
5 infection and other sources.

### **Summary of the Invention**

10 This invention describes a simple device for detecting ammonia odors using a visual indicating agent which changes color when ammonia is present in the breath of a user, in particular when the ammonia is present in the range of 20 to 500 parts per million (ppm), more preferably in the range of 50 to 400 ppm, and most preferably in the range of 75 to 300 ppm.

15 The indicating agent is also suitable for diagnosing helicobacter pylori urease (HPU) infection, which causes ammonia to be present in a patient with the infection. The development of potential stomach ulcers can thus be inhibited or the stomach ulcers can be treated at an early stage.

The visual indicating agent is typically a dye which is color sensitive to  
20 ammonia odors, such as 4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)-benzhydrol (BDMB or Michler's hydrol (MH)), a dye having a similar chemical structure to MH, a triamino-triphenyl-methanol dye such as pararosaniline base (PAB), alpha-naphtholbenzein or any other dye which has high sensitivity for ammonia. The dye may change color by fading to a lighter color, by deepening in color or by actually changing from one color  
25 to another.

The device includes a simple carrier portion defining a passage, such as a substantially transparent tube or straw, containing the visual indicating agent. While the invention will be described hereinafter with particular reference to straws and tubes, it will be understood that the invention is useful with various other shapes as  
30 well. For example, the shape of the passageway may be cylindrical, triangular, square, almond-shaped and so forth.

The visual indicating agent may be in the form of a powder, in solution (for example, in water, an aqueous solution, toluene or alcohol), or may be coated onto a

substrate, such as cellulose tissue or paper, a nonwoven fabric substrate, a woven substrate, glass fiber, cotton, silk, rayon and so forth. The solution may be applied to the substrate and dried so that a dry residue of the indicating agent remains on the substrate. The straw may be substantially flattened to allow for easier storage, while  
5 still permitting a patient to blow through the passage in the tube. The device may include a zone with one or more reference colors to allow the user to compare the color of the indicating agent after exposure to his or her breath with the reference color, and so easily determine if there has been a color change.

10 In one embodiment, the visual indicating agent is coated onto a cellulose substrate which is then inserted into a straw. In another embodiment, the visual indicating agent is again coated onto a cellulose substrate, but is placed over one end of a straw.

In both embodiments, when the patient blows into the tube, their breath will pass through the tube and over or through the substrate, thus causing the indicating  
15 agent to change color if levels of ammonia which are indicative of HPU infection (generally between 20 and 500 ppm) are present in the patient's breath.

The breath testing devices may be single-use devices which are disposable.

Thus, HPU infection can be detected by a simple color change, and there is no need for radioactive urea and complex instrumentation. No similar system has yet  
20 been developed or reported in the literature.

The straw may be connected to the inlet of a breath collection balloon such as the type sold commercially by Kimberly-Clark/ Ballard Medical Devices of Draper, UT for use in the existing H. pylori detection kits (PYtest™ 14C-Urea Breath Test). The use of such a balloon would help ensure that the correct amount of breath was  
25 sampled, as the patient would simply blow through the straw into the balloon until it was fully inflated.

The patient may ingest urea prior to his or her breath being tested so as to boost the ammonia levels which are detected. After a period of time sufficient to allow HPU, if present, to hydrolyze the urea into ammonia and carbon dioxide, the  
30 patient would then blow into a breath testing device. If the patient were infected with HPU, sufficient amounts of ammonia would be present in his or her breath to be detected by the device, and the indicating agent would show a change in color

### **Brief Description of the Drawings**

Figure 1 shows a standard curve for the detection of ammonia by Michler's Hydrol-dye;

Figure 2 shows a standard curve for the detection of ammonia by pararosaniline base (PAB);

Figure 3 shows the results of a test to monitor the hydrolysis of urea to ammonia and carbon dioxide using PAB;

Figure 4 shows simple breath testing device according to a first embodiment of the invention in an unassembled state, demonstrating a color change in the indicating agent before (left) and after (right) exposure to ammonia odors;

Figure 5 shows a second embodiment of a breath testing device according to the invention with a color reference, before (right) and after (left) exposure to ammonia odors;

Figure 6 shows a third embodiment of the breath testing device according to the invention;

Figure 7 shows a fourth embodiment of the breath testing device according to the invention;

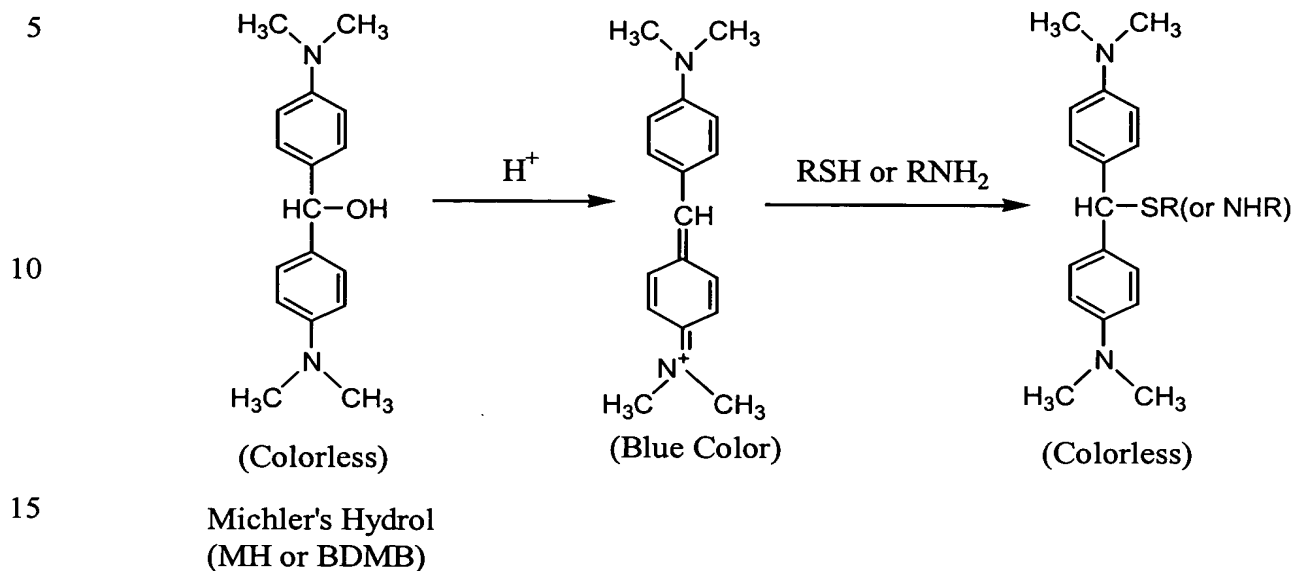
Figure 8 shows the breath testing device of Figure 4 in conjunction with a breath collection balloon.

### **Detailed Description of the Invention**

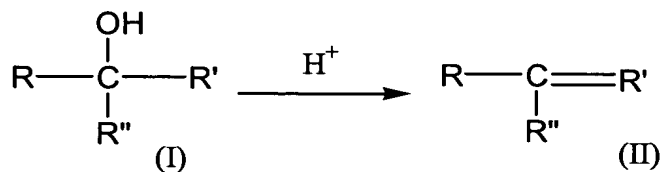
The invention provides simple breath testing devices which are able to detect levels of ammonia odors in a patient's breath which are consistent with helicobacter pylori urease infection without requiring the patient to ingest radio-active chemicals. Thus, the breath testing devices include a visual indicating agent which changes color in response to the ammonia odors, preferably when the ammonia is in the range of 20 to 500 parts per million (ppm), more preferably in the range of 50 to 400 ppm, and most preferably in the range of 75 to 300 ppm.

In one embodiment, the visual indicating agent is 4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)-benzhydrol, also known as "BDMD", "Michler's hydrol" or "MH". This indicating agent

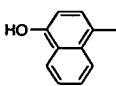
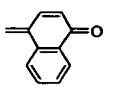
is sensitive to both sulphur-containing and amine-containing odors, changing from blue to colorless in the presence of these odors. Michler's Hydrol reacts with amine or sulfur compounds according to the following reaction:

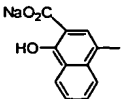
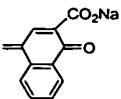


Michler's hydrol (MH) and related indicating agents, which are also suitable for use as indicating agents for the present invention, can be represented by the following general formula (I) or (II):



where,

Indicating Agent	R	R'	R''	Indicating Agent for
Michler's Hydrol (MH)	H	$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_5^-$	$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_5^-$	Ammonia, Amines, Diamines and Polyamines
Pararosaniline Base (PAB)	$(\text{NH}_2)\text{C}_6\text{H}_5^-$	$(\text{NH}_2)\text{C}_6\text{H}_5^-$	$(\text{NH}_2)\text{C}_6\text{H}_5^-$	Ammonia, Amines, Diamines and Polyamines
Alpha-naphtholbenzein (ANB)	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5^-$			Ammonia, Amines, Diamines and Polyamines

Naphthochrome Green (NCG)	$C_6H_5^-$			Ammonia, Amines, Diamines and Polyamines
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The dye may change color by fading to a lighter color, by deepening in color or by actually changing from one color to another. Thus, MH changes from blue to colorless, PAB changes from red to colorless and ANB changes from yellow/orange to grey in the presence of ammonia.

The degree of the color change will depend on the concentration of the indicating agent or the concentration of ammonia in the patient's breath. Therefore, in order to observe a color change in response to ammonia levels in the range of 75 to 300 ppm, the concentration of indicating agent which is used is preferably in the range of from 0.01 to 15% wt/wt, more preferably from 0.05 to 2% wt/wt, and most preferably from 0.1 to 0.5% wt/wt.

In one embodiment, the visual indicating agent is coated onto a cellulose substrate which is then inserted into a straw. In another embodiment, the visual indicating agent is again coated onto a cellulose substrate, but is placed over one end of a straw.

The substrate, typically a cellulose tissue, may also be coated with nanoparticles to provide a high surface area coating on the substrate, i.e., higher than the cellulose fiber by itself. Thus, the cellulose tissue may be given a boost in surface area by coating it with nanoparticles. The treated substrate may be then coated with the visual indicating dye. It's believed that this high surface area coating helps spread the dye over the silica surface to provide a thinner coating and thus improving the sensitivity of the device.

The average size of the nanoparticles is generally less than about 100 nanometers, in fact it may be from about 1 to about 50 nanometers, and from about 4 to about 20 nanometers. As used herein, the average size of a particle refers to its average length, width, height, and/or diameter.

The nanoparticles may have a surface area of from about 50 square meters per gram ( $m^2/g$ ) to about 1000  $m^2/g$ , in some cases from about 100  $m^2/g$  to about 600  $m^2/g$ , and in some cases, from about 180  $m^2/g$  to about 240  $m^2/g$ .

In addition, the nanoparticles may also be relatively nonporous or solid. That is, the nanoparticles may have a pore volume that is less than about 0.5 milliliters

per gram (ml/g), less than about 0.4 ml/gram, less than about 0.3 ml/g, and even from about 0.2 ml/g to about 0.3 ml/g. It is believed that the solid nature, i.e., low pore volume, of the nanoparticles may enhance the uniformity and stability of the nanoparticles.

5           Examples of commercially available alumina nanoparticles include, for instance, Aluminasol® 100, Aluminasol® 200 and Aluminasol® 520, which are available from Nissan Chemical America Corporation of Houston, TX, USA. Alternatively, silica nanoparticles may be utilized, such as Snowtex-C®, Snowtex-O®, Snowtex-PS® and Snowtex-OXS® nanoparticles, which are also available from  
10 Nissan Chemical.

Snowtex-OXS® nanoparticles, for instance, have a particle size of from 4 to 6 nanometers, and may be ground into a powder having a surface area of approximately 509 square meters per gram. Also, alumina-coated silica particles may be used, such as Snowtex-AK® nanoparticles available from Nissan Chemical.

15           The breath testing device includes a simple supporting member, such as a substantially transparent tube or straw containing the visual indicating agent. The visual indicating agent may be in the form of a powder, in solution, or may be coated onto a substrate, such as cellulose tissue or paper, cotton, a non-woven fabric substrate, a woven substrate, glass fiber, silk, rayon and so forth. The indicating  
20 agent may also be printed onto the substrate, for example by using an inkjet printer.

The straw or tube may be substantially flattened to allow for easier storage, while still permitting a patient to blow through the passage in the tube.

The device may include a zone with one or more reference colors or shades of color to allow the user to compare the color of the indicating agent after exposure to  
25 his or her breath with the reference color, and so easily determine if there has been a color change.

In both embodiments, when the patient blows into the tube, their breath will pass through the tube and over or through the substrate, thus causing the indicating agent to change color if levels of ammonia which are indicative of HPU infection  
30 (generally from 20 to 500 ppm, more particularly from 50 to 400 ppm and most particularly between 75 to 300 ppm) are present in the patient's breath.

The straw or tube may be connected to the inlet of a breath collection balloon such as the type sold commercially by Kimberly-Clark/ Ballard Medical Devices of

Draper, UT for use in the existing H. pylori detection kits (PYtest™ 14C-Urea Breath Test). Such a test balloon has a volume of about 0.5 to 2 liters or about 1 lung-full of breath for most individuals. The use of such a balloon helps ensure that the correct amount of breath is sampled. If too much breath is sampled, the device may provide a false positive diagnosis, and if too little breath is sampled, the device may provide a false negative diagnosis. Thus, the patient would simply blow through the straw into the balloon until it was fully inflated.

According to another embodiment, the breath testing devices described above were made smaller in size so that several of the breath testing devices could be easily packaged together in a pocket-sized container. For example, a straw was cut to about 4 cm in length, and a dye-treated substrate was either inserted into the straw or was placed over one end of the straw. The straw was then substantially flattened by laminating it in a standard business card heated laminator so that air was still able to pass through the tube of the straw.

The patient may ingest urea prior to his or her breath being tested so as to boost the ammonia levels which are detected. After a period of time sufficient to allow HPU, if present, to hydrolyze the urea into ammonia and carbon dioxide, the patient would then blow into the breath testing device. If the patient were infected with HPU, sufficient amounts of ammonia would be present in his or her breath to be detected by the device, and the indicating agent would show a change in color.

Unless otherwise specified, chemicals and biochemicals were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The most widely used color test is called CIELAB and is discussed in Pocket Guide to Digital Printing by F. Cost, Delmar Publishers, Albany, NY. ISBN 0-8273-7592-1 at pages 144 and 145. This method defines three variables,  $L^*$ ,  $a^*$ , and  $b^*$ , that correspond to three characteristics of perceived color based on the opponent theory of color perception. The three variables have the following meaning:

$L^*$  = Lightness, ranging from 0 to 100. Where 0 = dark and 100 = light,  
 $a^*$  = Red/green axis, ranging approximately from -100 to 100. Positive values are reddish and negative values are greenish.

$b^*$  = Yellow/blue axis, Ranging approximately from -100 to 100. Positive values are yellowish and negative values are blueish.



Because CIELAB color space is somewhat uniform, a single number can be calculated that represents the difference between two colors as perceived by a human being. This difference is termed  $\Delta E$  and is calculated by taking the square root of the sum of the squares of the three differences ( $\Delta L^*$ ,  $\Delta a^*$ , and  $\Delta b^*$ ) between the two colors. In CIELAB color space, each  $\Delta E$  unit is roughly a just-noticeable difference between two colors. So that the two colors have a difference of, for example, 4.4, the human eye can perceive the difference in color between the two colors. CIELAB is therefore a good measure for an objective device-independent color specification system that can be used as a reference color space for the purpose of color management and expression of changes in color.

Color intensities ( $L^*a^*b^*$  values) herein were measured using a handheld spectrophotometer from Minolta Co. Ltd. of Osaka, Japan (Model # CM2600d). This instrument utilizes the D/8 geometry conforming to CIE No.15, ISO 7724/1, ASTM E1164 and JIS Z8722-1982 (diffused illumination/ 8 degree viewing system. The D65 light reflected by the specimen surface at an angle of 8 degrees to the normal of the surface is received by the specimen-measuring optical system.

Absorbance readings were measured using a microplate reader from Dynex Technologies of Chantilly, Virginia (Model # MRX).

An acetate buffer containing 40 mM sodium acetate and 4 M guanidine HCl, pH 5.1, was used for preparations of the indicating agents.

Paper towels or KIMWIPES® tissues from Kimberly-Clark Corporation of Neenah, Wisconsin, were coated with Snowtex-O® nanoparticles (pH 4.1), available from Nissan Chemical and were used in the examples described herein with Michler's hydrol dye (MH or BDMB) or pararosaniline base (PAB), where dye was added without acetate buffer, unless otherwise indicated.

The invention will now be described in more detail by way of the following non-limiting examples.

### 30 **Example 1**

A reaction mixture was placed into each of 8 vials containing 50  $\mu$ l of ammonia hydroxide solution as an ammonia source (0, 0.01, 0.02, 0.04, 0.08, 0.16 and 0.64% of ammonia hydroxide, respectively) and 150  $\mu$ l of MH dye (20  $\mu$ l of 10.0 mg/ml MH

in CH<sub>3</sub>CN with 5.0 ml of 40 mM sodium acetate and 4M guanidine HCl, pH5.1). After incubation of all the vials at room temperature for less than 4 minutes, a 200  $\mu$ l portion from each vial was transferred to a microtiter plate well, and the absorbances were measured at 590 nm using a microtiter plate reader (The absorbances can also be measured in the range of 580-615 nm).

As shown in Figure 1, a standard curve was derived by plotting the absorbance readings against the concentrations (ppb) of ammonia solutions. In Figure 1, the x-axis is the concentration of ammonia in parts per billion (ppb) from 10 to 400 and the y-axis is the absorbance at 590 nm from 1 to 0.7. The sensitivity of ammonia detection by MH was shown to be very high.

### Example 2

A similar study was carried out with another dye, pararosaniline base (PAB), which was shown to be sensitive to amine and ammonia odors. In order to generate a standard curve (Figure 2), a reaction mixture was placed into each of 8 vials containing 50  $\mu$ l of an ammonia hydroxide solution as an ammonia source (0, 0.01, 0.02, 0.04, 0.08, 0.16 and 0.64% of ammonia hydroxide, respectively) and 150  $\mu$ l of PAB solution (10  $\mu$ l of 10 mg/ml PAB stock solution made in CH<sub>3</sub>CN with 5.0 ml of 40 mM sodium acetate and 4 M guanidine HCl, pH5.1). 200  $\mu$ l of each reaction mixture was transferred to a microtiter plate well and the wells were incubated at room temperature for 4 to 5 min. The absorbances were then read at 550 nm using a microplate reader. PAB was shown to be highly selective for ammonia and amine odors. In Figure 2, the x-axis is the concentration of ammonia in parts per billion (ppb) from 10 to 400 and the y-axis is the absorbance at 550 nm from 1 to 1.0.

### Example 3

PAB was then used to see if it was suitable for use in monitoring the reaction in which urease catalyzes urea to ammonia and carbon dioxide by-products (Figure 3). Into each of two vials (expt. 1 and expt. 2) was placed 1 ml of a reaction mixture containing 100  $\mu$ l of 10 mM urea, 850  $\mu$ l of 10 mM PBS, pH7.3, and 50  $\mu$ l of 10.0 mg/ml urease. Three control vials were prepared, the first control excluding both urea and urease (control 1), the second control excluding urease but containing urea (control 2), and the third control excluding urea but containing urease (control 3).

The vials were vortexed and 50  $\mu$ l from each vial was transferred to a microtiter plate well. PAB solution (10  $\mu$ l of 10 mg/ml PAB stock solution made in  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$  with 5.0 ml of 40 mM sodium acetate and 4 M guanidine HCl, pH5.1) was then added to each well and the absorbance change with time was monitored at 550 nm using a  
 5 microplate reader. In Figure 3, the x-axis is time in minutes and the y-axis is the absorbance at 590 nm from 1 to 1.0. As can be seen in Figure 3, the three controls had relative constant absorbance over time while the two experimental samples had falling absorbance over time. The PAB did not show any interference with buffer, urea, or urease alone, and was shown to be sensitive for ammonia generated by the  
 10 urease reaction with urea.

#### Example 4

A first embodiment of a device 10 for detecting HPU infection was designed using an ammonia-odor sensitive dye coated on a cellulose substrate (Figure 4).  
 15 Accordingly, 1 mg/ml stock solution of MH-dye was applied onto a SCOTT® paper towel from Scott Paper of Mississauga, ON, Canada, that had been previously coated with a 1 weight percent (dry) solution of SNOWTEX-O® nanoparticles and allowed to air dry. The dye-coated paper towel was then cut into 2 cm x 4 cm strips  
 12 which were rolled up and each strip 12 was inserted into a clear plastic drinking  
 20 straw 14 from Glad Products Company of Oakland, California.

The devices were tested by injecting known concentrations of ammonia hydroxide into the straws to determine their sensitivity to ammonia odors. A color change (from blue 16 to colorless 18) was noticed and was clearly visible in the presence of ammonia odors.

25 The experiment was repeated using PAB-dye and alpha-naphtholbenzein dye instead of MH-dye. On exposure to ammonia odors, the dye-coated substrates were observed to change from red to colorless and from yellow/orange to grey, respectively.

The color intensities ( $\text{La}^*\text{b}^*$ ) of the indicating dye showed a clear difference  
 30 between before and after the exposure to ammonia odors (~100 ppb). The level of detection of ammonia odor by either MH or PAB (~100 ppb) is far less compared to the physiological level generated from urea hydrolysis by HP urease,  $V_{\text{max}}$  1,100  $\pm$  200  $\mu$ mol of urea hydrolyzed/min/mg of protein.

Several volunteers who had already been diagnosed with HPU infection were also given a number of these straws and were asked to blow into them with one lung-full of breath. A color change of the indicating dye on the substrate within the tubes was easily observed with the unaided eye.

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### Example 5

As an alternative to coating a solution of the indicating agent onto a cellulose substrate as described in example 4 above, a solution of the indicating agent was formulated into an inkjet printable ink. Inkjet printing deposits a thin coating of dye on top of the substrate, potentially allowing a more sensitive color coating on the substrate. The Michler's Hydrol dye solution was formulated with inkjet additives shown in Table 1 below.

10

**Table 1: Inkjet formulation**

<u>INK COMPONENT</u>	<u>VOLUME (ml)</u>
Water (deionized)	0.85
Ethylene Glycol	3.0
Glycerol	1.5
Polyethylene Glycol (200 MW)	3.0
1,3-Propanediol	1.5
Michler's Hydrol (1.5 mg/ml) in 40 mM sodium acetate and 4 M guanidine HCl, pH 5.1	40.1
TOTAL	50

15

The ink solution was loaded into empty Margarita® cartridges (part no. 0900400-300) obtained from McDermid-Colorsplan of Eden Prairie, Minnesota and printed using a wide format McDermid-Colorsplan printer (Model XII). A strip of the printed Scott® paper towel was then exposed to ammonia odor and the blue color was observed to decolorize in about 10 seconds (compared to 3-5 minutes taken to observe the color change of a Scott® paper towel saturated with MH according to one of the previous examples). Higher sensitivity to the odor was thus observed by inkjet printing the indicating agent onto the substrate.

20

### Example 6

KIMWIPES® tissues were coated with a 5% Snowtex-O® nanoparticle solution from Nissan Chemical and then air-dried. 5.0 mg/ml stock solution of MH-dye in acetonitrile was applied to the Snowtex-O nanoparticle-coated KIMWIPES® tissues and a blue color was observed to develop as the applied dye solution dried.

As shown in Figure 5, a drinking straw 20 from Glad Products Company of Oakland, California, was placed on a cardboard strip 22, and a piece of the dye-nanoparticle coated tissue 24 was placed over a first end 25 of the straw. Thus, when a patient breathes into the second end 26 of the straw, their breath would pass through the tissue 24 at the first end of the straw. The straw was placed between two sheets of polyethylene 28 which were then heat-sealed so that only the second end 26 of the straw was exposed. A reference (or control) color strip 30 was also placed between the polyethylene sheets near, but separate from, the first end 25 of the straw and sealed when the polyethylene sheets were heat sealed. This reference strip consists of a piece of the dye-coated tissue and allows the patient to compare the color of the strip 24 at the end of the drinking straw with the reference strip 30 to see if there has been a color change (left), and hence to determine whether he or she has HPU infection. The reference strip could also consist of a scale of two or more shades of blue so that the user could compare the change of color of the tissue in the straw with the scale, and so determine the degree of infection. For example, a slight change in the color could represent mild infection, a more pronounced fade to a lighter blue could represent medium infection, and a complete change from blue to colorless could represent severe infection.

### Example 7

The devices described in examples 4 and 6 were reduced in size to make them more discreet and easy to carry around.

Two miniaturized breath testing devices were therefore developed:

a) The first prototype (Figure 7) was prepared by taking the article of example 4 (i.e. a drinking straw 40 into which a dye-treated tissue 42 had been inserted) and making the tube of the drinking straw shorter, for example, 4 cm long. The straw was then placed into a standard business card heated laminator (from Kinko's of

Dallas, Texas) so that the tube was flattened but air was still able to pass through the tube.

- 5       b) The second prototype (Figure 6) was prepared by taking the article of example 6 (i.e. a drinking straw 44 having a dye-treated tissue strip 46 covering one end of the straw), and again cutting it to a length of approximately 4 cm. The straw was laminated as above.

### Example 8

- 10       In order to ensure that the HPU testing devices as described above would detect the levels of ammonia which are exhaled by patients having ulcers, it is preferable that a uniform amount of breath is sampled. Thus, the device described in example 4 was attached to a breath collection balloon 50 from Kimberly-Clark/ Ballard Medical Devices of Draper, UT (Figure 8), discussed above. The patient would therefore blow through the device 10 into the balloon until the balloon  
15       becomes inflated, and if the substrate 12 with the indicating agent within the device 10 changed color after exposure to this amount of breath, this would indicate that the patient is suffering from HPU infection.

- 20       From the above examples, it can be seen that it is possible to detect HPU infection using a visual indicating agent which is sensitive to ammonia and/or amine odors, rather than requiring a patient to ingest radioactive materials and to use expensive and complex equipment.

- 25       While the invention has been described in detail with respect to specific embodiments thereof, it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various alterations, modifications and other changes may be made to the invention without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention. It is therefore intended that the claims cover or encompass all such modifications, alterations and/or changes.